

Kentucky Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION, FOR THE PRESIDENCY,

COL. R. M. JOHNSON,
[Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.]

ANDREW JACKSON,

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—*Col. Johnson at the Thaines Dinner.*

From the Washington Globe,
PROCEEDINGS AT THE REPUBLICAN
CELEBRATION
Of the Extinguishment of the National Debt,

AND OF
The Victory of New Orleans.

These grand events were celebrated in this city on the 8th instant, in a style of splendor which altogether surpassed all former occasions of like character. A dinner was served at Brown's Hotel in the very best taste, of which nearly 250 gentlemen partook, including guests. The Vice President of the United States, all the members of the President's Cabinet, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, many members of the Senate and of the House, and also several distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, were present. The hall was decorated in the most superb and imposing manner. A beautiful full-length portrait of WASHINGTON, the father of his country, was displayed upon the occasion; and upon the opposite side wall was suspended an excellent likeness of President JACKSON. Other portraits of distinguished benefactors of the country were arranged in different parts of the hall, amid festoons of evergreen, and arches formed of the STAR-SPANGLED BANNERS, so dear to the pride and affection of every American citizen. On no occasion did we ever before witness so much grandeur or scenery calculated to elevate the feelings of patriotic enthusiasm, and to adapt the spirit of every man present to the exhilarating character of the proceedings, commenced. A full band of music was attuned; and the thrilling notes of "HAIL TO THE CHIEF," saluted the entrance of the company in the hall. Great credit is due to the executors of Messrs. HENRICKSON of New Hampshire, SMITH of Maine, HALL of North Carolina, BLAIR of Tennessee, WARD of New York, HANING of South Carolina, THOMAS of Ohio, PEPPER of Pennsylvania, and CARR of Indiana, the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, through whom the preparations were made upon a scale and in a style so much in keeping with, and so creditable to the great occasion. Nor ought we to in omit the award of unqualified praise to Mr. BROWN, for the elegance and abundance with which the tables displayed. Every thing on his part was in the very best order, and in the very best style. A divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Mr. HATCH, Chaplain of the Senate. In fine, nothing desirable for the occasion was wanting; and the whole proceeding was marked with the fullest measure of gratification to all present.

Mr. THOMAS H. BENTON officiated as President of the Day, assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: JAMES K. POLK of Tennessee, WALTER R. KING of Alabama, HENRY AL MULHOLLAND of Pennsylvania, S. LAS WRIGHT Jr. of New York, J. M. WAYNE of Georgia, ISAAC HILL of New Hampshire, BEDFORD BROWN of North Carolina, THOMAS MORRIS of Ohio, RATLIFF BOON of Indiana, JOHN Y. MASON of Virginia, A. K. KANE of Illinois, THOMAS DICKERSON of New Jersey and JOSEPH HALL of Maine.

After the cloth had been removed, Mr. BENTON, President of the day, being called upon by the Committee of Arrangements, addressed the meeting in a series of appropriate remarks, which were received with great and frequent bursts of applause from the company. To these succeeded regular and volunteer toasts, interspersed with speeches from several gentlemen. We have collected the toasts and speeches as far as has been practicable, which are subjoined. To the remarks of Mr. BENTON, he said:

GENTLEMEN: We have met for the commemoration of two great events—the anniversary of the victory at New Orleans, and the extinguishment of the National Debt.

Both events are worthy of celebrations, and must ever remain as era in the history of our country.

The celebration of great national events is an obligation of duty and of policy. They do honor to the past, and service to the future; paying the annual instalments of an impossibly debt of honor and of gratitude, those who have gone before, while plowing the seeds of emulation in the bosoms of those who are to come after.

The immortal victories of Greece and Rome; indeed, in its turn, gave those republics but once? Or rather, did not each victory save the country many times, by the enthusiasm it excited, and the emulation it inspired?—*Applause.* So of the great victory whose anniversary we now celebrate! Its memory shall fire the souls of the latest posterity, and animate successive generations to the emulation of its heroic achievement, and deathless fame!—*Great applause.*

The extinction of the National Debt is an event of a different kind, more rare, but no less deserving of universal commemoration in the life of nations.—*Applause.* How seldom can two such commendations go together! Wars create heats; peace and economy extinguish them. The laurelled general shines in the career of arms that loads his country with debt; the civil statesman pays off the encumbrance of military glory. How great, then, the felicity of him who, uniting in his own person the functions of general and statesman, pays off peace, i.e., debt of war!—*Immense and long protracted applause.* How great nations, at this moment, illustrated by victories, are yet loaded down with debt and taxes! Our America, young, free, vigorous, is the grand and solitary exception!—*Applause.* Her national debt has ceased to exist! The debt of two wars is paid off! And thus beneficent consummation takes place under the civil administration of him, whose career, connecting itself with both wars, furnishes the most brilliant event of our military annals!—*Great applause.* National Debt is paid! This month of January, 1835, in the 55th year of the Republic, ANDREW JACKSON, being President, the NATIONAL DEBT IS PAID! and the apparition, so long noseen on earth, in great raimon, without a national debt, stands revealed to the astonished vision of a wondering world!—*Great cheering!* At this, this great, and rare, event, the consummation of all bores, the exultation of all hearts, is also the adoration to sacred duties! [Hear! hear!] It admonishes to the practice of economy! the reduction of luxuries!—*Cheers!* Alas! it is the exhibition of power! a nation without debt, especially in the very fact of that disengagement, the imposing force of a hundred thousand men in arms! a hundred line-of-battle ships at sea!—*Great applause.* And I say this, not for effect on impudent circumstances, but for the truth of the sentiment, and the propriety of the occasion; for there is nothing in the aspect of our political horoscope to authorise the calculations which imply the want of debts and armies,—nothing to excite the apprehensions of the timid,—nothing to justify the macinations of the misfits!—*Great cheering.*

Gentlemen, my heart is in this double celebration; and I offer you a sentiment, which, coming direct from my bosom, will bid its response in yours.

PRESIDENT JACKSON: May the evening of his days be as tranquil, and as happy for himself, as

their meridian has been resplendent, glorious, and beneficial for his country.

When the applause with which Mr. BENTON's toast was received had subsided, the regular toasts were announced by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, as follows:

1. *Our National Independence:* Shadowed forth by the heroism of our fathers at Bunker Hill, confirmed by the valor of our troops at New Orleans; predicted in glory by the extinguishment of the National Debt.

2. *The Union of the States:* Its formation exemplified the wisdom, its preservation has tested the worth of popular liberty.

After the second regular toast, the following letter was received from the President of the United States, succeeded by six cheers, in which the whole company spontaneously joined:

WASHINGTON, January 7th, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that it will not be in my power to join you in their celebration in which you have been pleased to invite me, on the 8th instant. Accept the offer of the annexed sentiment, which, I trust, may be received as not unappropriate to the occasion.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. HENRY HUNTER, and others, a committee.

The payment of the Public Debt: Let us commemoration it as an event which gives us increased power as a nation, and reflects lustre on our Federal Union, of whose justice, fidelity and wisdom, it is a glorious illustration.

3. *The Federal Constitution:* Best defended when least noticed by addition, construction, or usurpation.

The Hon. ISAAC HILL of New Hampshire, the Committee proposed to the company the following resolution, which was drank with great applause.

For the Hon. J. T. BARRY, Postmaster General of the United States: An upright, stemmer, and an honest man. He has faced his country's enemies in one field; he has talent and courage to face his own enemies in any field.

After the applause given to this toast had subsided, Mr. HARRY JOSE, had addressed the company. He said—

GENTLEMEN:—This is the anniversary of a day that should be held sacred in American history, and consecrated to valor and freedom. It is a day on which the friends of liberty should unite as brothers, and not by unkind feelings be allowed to rankle in the bosom. In this spirit I address you. I see some great heads at the table. I do not know that we have amongst us any soldiers of the revolution. If we have, they and those who are still alive have the first tribute of my heart, in gratitude for the liberty I enjoy.

We all have some recollection of the events of the late war—the causes that led to it—of the suffering and gallantry of the northwestern army

—of the patriotism and bravery of General HARRISON, his commander, and of Governor SHIPLEY, his hero of two wars. It affords me pleasure also, to add, the tribute of piety justly due to my gallant friend, Colonel JOHNSON, who stood in the front of battle, covered with wounds and with glory.

On the Niagara frontier, were performed deeds of valor that would have done honor to the best days of Greece or Rome. On the mountain wave of the ocean, our noble lads won for the nation imperishable renown.

But we had reverses—defeats in which the bravest and best of our country fell. The enemy, too, approached the Capitol—burnt and destroyed our public buildings—and drove, for a time, the Chief Magistrate from his station. Soon after this disaster, Congress assembled—the President's House and the Capitol were in ruins—public credit was shaken; and the stoutest hearts began to quail. The Hartford Convention had sent its delegates. A dark cloud hung over us.—Honored by my State, at this crisis, with a seat in the Senate of the United States, I witnessed these things, and saw the gloom that surrounded us. At a moment when the most steadfast were dreading the sound of victory's trumpet, I was aghast that cheered the patriot's heart, and paralysed that of the traitor's arm. Peace, no, came with her olive branch; and the nation repose upon its laurels.

Look for a moment at New Orleans—see the difficulties and dangers that Andrew Jackson had to contend with. It required the genius of Scroffius to rise in action the heterogeneous population. It was done. Even the pirates of Barraria were made to contribute their aid in the defense of the city. He saved it with its beauty and glory. To enable him to do so, and to control the population of the city, he staked his life and fame, and to save his country, took the responsibility of proclaiming martial law. "The lion was seen to go forth, but the battle once entered, in peace he was the lamb." Behold him now summing before the civil tribunal to answer for the treason which had preserved the city and discredited him! There was a vicious army, devoted to his General—ready to obey his orders. The sword was laid aside—the habituants of war cast off, and in the gait of a private citizen, the victor obeyed the summons of the Judge. 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LEXINGTON:

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1834.

Mr. Davis from the Committee of propositions and grievances in the Senate, reported against the memorial to divide and ruin the counties of Mercer and Lincoln.

The legislature of Missouri has erected a new County to be styled JOHNSON, in honor of the "world renowned" conqueror of Tecumseh.

The nomination of the Hon. James M. Wayne, to be Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Johnson deceased, has been confirmed by the Senate.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

We learn from Louisville, that on Saturday last, the following gentleman were elected Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.

John L. Jacobs, W. Riddle,
L. S. Shreve, G. Stewart,
W. H. Pope, Wm. Bell,
W. Fellows, Wm. Garvin.

Mr. S. Medary remarked in a speech in the Ohio Legislature:

"Gentlemen had said there was no danger of the Bank again asking a re-charter. Sir, there is. It will come up—come up in another shape—it will come up under a different name—it will be the old Wig still, with a new queue."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania Reporter, recommends Pittsburg as the most central, and most convenient place for the meeting of the Delegates of the National Convention. It strikes us forcibly that the recommendation is a prudent one, and various considerations in favor of it must occur to the democratic party, and we trust the press every where in the East and West will unite in this object.

The Pennsylvania Convention is March will in all probability select the time of the meeting of the Convention which will not be later than the 4th of July. It is most earnestly desired that there shall be a full attendance of the party. These nominations will be regarded with entire interest by the American people of both political parties, from the almost certain prospect of success which they will have.

The Winter has been unusually severe at the North; more so than for the last fifty years at some places. At Albany the thermometer was 30 degrees below zero. It was very cold at Boston, Portland, &c.

In Kentucky the winter has been mild open and beautiful; a most fortunate occurrence for the farmers after the failure of our crops last fall.

STATE BANK OF KENTUCKY.
The Governor has nominated Robert J. Ward, George Buchanan and George Keats, Directors on the part of the State in this institution.

The Bank party is overthrown at Pittsburg at last. The Democrats succeeded in electing their Mayor and their Select and Common Councilmen. Pittsburg was the strong hold of the opposition in Western Pennsylvania.

CITY OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councillors on Thursday last, the following City Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

City Clerk, Daniel Bradford.
City Marshal, Charles H. Wickliffe.
City Attorney, Richard Pindell.
City Printer, J. Clarke & Co.
City Collector, John Wirt.
City Treasurer, Thomas W. Hawkins.
City Assessor, John Dury.
Assistant Assessor, Wm. Stabbfield.
City Dog Watch, George L. Wolland.
Captain of City Night Watch, Leaven Young.
City Night Watch, Edward J. Polson.
" William B. McClain.
" Cornelius Hendricks.
Weigher of Market, John Ingles.
" Edward J. Polson.
City Surveyor, John Lutz.
Inspector of Weights & Measures, M. Heane.
Keeper of Grave Yard, Leaven Young.

The "Patriot and Shield" a most valuable Democratic paper, printed at New Lisbon, Ohio, makes the following mnuunciations:—We have copied a similar paragraph from the "Democratic Herald," of Dayton. We shall present a bold and undivided front in the West on the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

VICE PRESIDENCY.

It will be observed, by reference to the head of this column, that we have given preference to Col. R. M. JOHNSON of Ky., as a candidate for the vice presidency.—From all the facts that we have been able to collect, relative to public sentiment, it is evident, to us at least, that people will sustain this announcement. With the public character of Col. Johnson the people are somewhat conversant and in point of patriotism and talent, he is amply qualified for the station.

The Philadelphia Aurora of the 10th says:—"There would be some irregularity in touching the question of nominations, had not the trespass been already

made; therefore it is, that we do not hesitate to offer as our opinion, that the man who stands fairest, and with the best title to a nomination for the Vice Presidency, is Col. R. M. JOHNSON."

It seems to be the opinion of the best informed persons on the subject, that the French Chambers will not pass the appropriation bill to pay the indemnity to the United States, unless the Presidents Message shall have the effect of rousing them up to serious action on the subject.

BARGAIN AND INTRIGUE.

The decency party in Kentucky, who style themselves the only *Simon Pure* in politics, have recently made the startling discovery that the Hon. Christopher Tompkins cannot be re-elected to Congress, and that Mr. Hise must inevitably succeed him, which would be a clear gain of an administration member.

All the invention and tactics of the dominant party are now in requisition to defeat

this state of things—and so far the arrangement is, that judge Underwood must

resign and become a candidate for Con-

gress to prevent if possible the election of Mr. Hise.

To insure harmony and the

success of this management, E. M. Ewing

of Logan is to be appointed in Under-

wood's place, as his share of the spoils

for his consent to the arrangement; and

as to poor Tompkins we are not infor-

med what provision will be made for him,

or whether he *nullifies* or not. Those

who run Mr Underwood suppose that

having worn the mantle of authority for

a while, as a cloak to his canting hypo-

ocrisy in politics, he must of necessity be a

forsidable competitor—but Democracy

humiliates its recreant oppressors every

where, and the ex judge can have nothing

more to hope than the rest of the tribe of lawyers and charlatans who are

determined to "rule or ruin" the country.

The fate of the Bank attorneys,

this far at least, ought to be a solemn ad-

monition to new adventurers, who, at

most can only be *in at the death of the*

"monster."

Our present purpose, is simply to call the attention of the people to this subject—and the events of a few months will either verify or contradict our informa-

The Georgetown Session of the 11th inst.:

Mr. Guthrie, from the committee of Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill to amend the act to encourage the publication of a new digest of the statute law of Kentucky, approved February 8, 1834—reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in—and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the committee of

courts of justice was discharged from the further consideration of a bill to amend the laws relating to the compensation of private property which may be required for public purposes, or works of internal improvement—and the said bill was referred to a committee of the whole house, for to-morrow.

Mr. McEaife, from the committee of Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act for incorporating the Hartford Bridge Company, approved February 7, 1834.—The further reading of the bill dispensed with—and passed.

Also, a bill to amend an act, entitled an act for the improvement of the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county. Referred to the committee of finance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1835.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Chevis, Jordan, and Jasper.

On motion of the regular business was postponed for the purpose of taking up the convention bill.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The bill was opposed by the Speaker, Antenor, Anderson and Davis, and advocated by Messrs. Phelps and Birks. The committee then rose, and the vote on the passage of the bill was taken, and stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Andrews, Austin, Beaman, Blais, Bowling, Bostwick, Brown, Burks, Burnett, Chevis, Cunningham, Daggs, Drake, Dyer, Gaines, Gavin, Ginn, Grubbs, Harris, Harrow, Helm, Hollingsworth, Hudspeth, Jasper, Johnson, Lewington, Lewis, Mansfield, C. C. Marshall, Murray, Myers, Phelps, Sharp, Spiggle, Stevens, Stevenson, Sudholz, James Thomas, John J. Thomas, Trimble, Turpin, J. T. Walker, J. V. Walker, Williams and Wintrey—45.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Agnew, Alspaugh, Anderson, Bailey, Bell, Bullock, Collins, Conner, Daniel, Davis, Dever, Doloney, Dunlap, Eaves, Estis, Farmer, Faulkner, Ford, Graves, Hansard, Hanson, Hart, Hayden, Hines, Jones, Kentall, McClure, W. C. Marshall, Maison, Miller, Mitchell, Morris, Morell, O'Bannon, O'Brien, Palmer, Pomeroy, Richardson, Samuel, Simpson, Street, Tompkins, Trapnell, Triplett, C. J. Walker, Wilson, Woolley, and Wortham—49.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship South America, Capt. Waterman, arrived below on Saturday afternoon, and about 8 o'clock we received our papers by express across the island, viz. London to the evening of Dec. 15th and Liverpool to the 17th.

The new British Ministry was formed on the 15th.

The advices from Paris are to Dec. 13th, evening. Nothing had transpired on the subject of the American Treaty.

In England much dissatisfaction was manifested in many places at the revolution in the Ministry; public meetings were being held almost without number; but no acts of violence had been committed.

From the Dayton (O.) Democratic Herald.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

We have placed the name of this gallant soldier, and able advocate of civil liberty, at our mast head as a candidate for Vice Presidency, subject however to the decision of the National Convention. The history of Col. Johnson, military and civil, is too well known to our readers, to render it necessary, for us to give our

reasons for this course. They are to be found in the distinguished services he has rendered his country, in the Field and in the Councils of the nation; they speak for him "trumped tongued;" and a great people will hear and reward.

A letter has been received in Philadelphia from England which states that Mr. E. Forrest is about to appear on the London boards in the character of Spartacus.

From the Columbus Hemisphere.

With Martin Van Buren, and Richard M. Johnson, a phalanx of strength would be formed, sufficiently strong and powerful to oppose with perfect ease and success, all the efforts of their opponents.

The Washington Globe, of the 3d inst., says—

"The basis of the Treaty of 1783, as the boundary between the State of Maine and the British dominions, will satisfy the people of Maine. That basis was secured by the treaty of Ghent, and we have good reason to believe will not be yielded by the present Administration. The present Administration will appoint no commissioner, or consent to the choice of no new umpire, that is disposed to give up any territory that rightfully belongs to any state of this Union. The basis of the treaty of 1783 will be rigidly adhered to by this Government, as fixing the North eastern boundary of the State of Maine. The opposition in Massachusetts and Maine need not anticipate that this Administration will with impunity yield any right to, or suffer any wrong to be done by Great Britain, on this question of boundary."

In a recent trial of speed between the U. S. Frigate United States, and a fleet of English frigates, the former beat them all, handsomely—thus proving that our boast of superior naval architecture is well founded. The trial was in beating windward.

We learn that Mr. J. M. Estil of Madison County, has sold two thirds of his imported and celebrated horse, Collier, for \$4000, and that Collier is expected to make his Spring Season in Madison county.—Lex. Int.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1835.

Mr. Guthrie, from the committee of Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill to amend the act to encourage the publication of a new digest of the statute law of Kentucky, approved February 8, 1834—reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in—and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the committee of Courts of Justice was discharged from the further consideration of a bill to amend the laws relating to the compensation of private property which may be required for public purposes, or works of internal improvement—and the said bill was referred to a committee of the whole house, for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the committee of Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to amend an act for incorporating the Hartford Bridge Company, approved February 7, 1834.—The further reading of the bill dispensed with—and passed.

They do indeed. Scepticism itself could have no farther room for cavil, Charity the most boundless can now have not one compassionate doubt.

The impression made in town, wherever men do congregate, by the announcement of this batch of commoners is scarce grave enough to be termed contempt. It is sheer derision. It is scant belief that such a squad are actually in office—and total disbelief that they can keep office a couple of months.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies, after a day or two of inter-regnum, resumed its sittings on Saturday, December 13th. The business commenced at about half-past one. M. Dupin was chosen president of the Council of the Duke de Treveille, read a project of a law relative to the Military School of St. Cyr. After some repasts were made upon the heels of local interest, the President of the Council, the Duke de Treveille, read a project of a law relative to the Military School of St. Cyr. There were not more than 150 deputies present.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lord Rosslyn, it is conjectured, does not go to Holland, and Lord Cowley is made Ambassador to Paris.

The Paris paper [the Constitutionnel] states that "Prince Talleyrand speaks of a letter which he has received from the Duke of Wellington, inviting him to London, and assuring him that no alteration would be made in the foreign relations of the country."

The principle topic of reflection at present in the Paris papers is the citation of the editor of the National before the Chamber of Peers, for publishing in his journal an article derogatory to the dignity of his body. In pursuance of this summons M. Roux, the respectable editor of the National, presented himself at the bar of the Chamber of Peers on Friday last, and on his application a delay of four days was allowed him for the purpose of preparing his defense.

At the sitting of the Court of Assizes yesterday M. Bichot, editor of the Tribune, was arraigned for a libel against the King, contained in an article published in that journal, entitled "Du Voyage d'Ubu à la Comédie," in which allusions were made to the events at Lyons, and to the unfortunate duel in which M. Dolon was killed.

M. Bichot was found guilty, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs.

French Funds, Paris, Dec. 13. Five per cent., 100 francs; Four per cent., 93 francs; Three per cent., 76 francs.

PARIS, Dec. 12. M. de Broglie is definitely appointed Ambassador to London. Nothing is waited for to make this nomination official, but to know the ministerial arrangements of the English Cabinet.

It was said on the *Change*, that the Chamber intended to apply to the *National* the maximum of the penalty, viz: five years' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 francs. This may be the wish of some fanatic, such as we sometimes meet with, but we find it difficult to believe that the Chamber of Peers can have so far enraged itself that it will condemn, and to what penalty it will commit.

People have long considered as a joke the announcement of a claim made by the Emperor of Russia, as invested with the rights of Poland, to a considerable indemnity, which he pretends to be due by France to that unhappy nation in consequence of the wars of the empire. It is stated that the indemnity claimed is \$150 millions, and

that Prince Lichnowsky is commissioned to demand the payment of it. It was affirmed to-day that the claim is serious, that all the documents in support of it have been received by the Russian Legation, and that it is believed that every thing may be hoped from the usual complaisance of the Dorozinsk Cabinet.—*Messenger*, Dec. 13.

Sir R. Peel was sworn into office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and received the seals of office from the King. He will also be First Lord of the Treasury; but with respect to the latter some delay must take place.

Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 18th of the present month to Thursday the 15th of January. But this is a mere matter of form as Parliament can be dissolved at any time. Nothing, however, is yet known of the dissolution, though it is probable that the moment the ministerial arrangements are completed it will take place.

London Dec. 15.—To the amazement caused by the *coup d'état* at Brighton, and the interregnum of the Duke, has succeeded a deep determined feeling of disgust and resentment at the impudent experiment now making of forcing back upon us the children and the champions of the old abominable systems—the Goulburns, the Herries, the Grauville Somersets, the Billies Lowther and Humes, the Dawsons, the Hardinges, and Horace Twissises—the quarter-day apostate patriots, and all the offensive half-brothers, who lorded it over us in the old boroughs during days, which we fully thought were never to return.

The people, we say, will not suffer these men to be their masters again. They will not bear them under their Master the Duke, and his colors; nor will they allow themselves to be cheated by them, under the false pretence of his death. The people, we say, will not suffer these men to be their masters again. They will not bear them under their Master the Duke, and his colors; nor will they allow themselves to be cheated by them, under the false pretence of his death. The people, we say, will not suffer these men to be their masters again. They will not bear them under their Master

